

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

VOLUME XL.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1911.

NUMBER 8

Published every week.
\$1.00 a year, in advance

"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature."

Entered at the Post Office, New York, N. Y.
as second class matter.

Your Mission.

If you cannot on the ocean
Sail among the swiftest fleet,
Rocking on the highest billows,
Laughing at the storms you meet,
You can stand among the sailors,
Anchored yet within the bay;
You can lend a hand to help them,
As they launch their boats away.
If you are too weak to journey
Up the mountain steep and high,
You can stand within the valley
While the multitudes go by;
You can chant in happy measure,
As they slowly pass along;
Though they may forget the singer,
They will not forget the song.
If you have not gold or silver,
Ever ready to command,
If you cannot to the needy
Reach an ever open hand,
You can visit the afflicted,
O'er the erring you can weep;
You can be a true disciple,
Sitting at the Saviour's feet.
If you cannot in the conflict,
Prove yourself a soldier true,
If where fire and smoke are thickest,
There's no work for you to do,
When the battlefield is silent,
You can go with careful tread,
You can bear away the wounded,
You can cover up the dead.
Do not then, stand idly waiting
For some greater work to do;
Fortune is a lazy goddess,
She will never come to you.
Go and toil in any vineyard,
Do not fear to do or dare,
If you want a field of labor,
You can find it everywhere.

—Selected.

The Death of Washington.

George Washington died between 10 and 11 o'clock the night of December 14th, 1799. The day of his birth is celebrated throughout the United States and wherever else there are Americans, but the day of his death is known to few of his countrymen.

Washington had for some time been in retirement at Mount Vernon. His liveliest and most active concern was in the management of the place.

It is recorded that on December 10th he walked through the grounds immediately surrounding the house with his favorite nephew, Lawrence Lewis, and Lewis's wife, Nellie Custis, the adopted daughter of Washington. Lewis and Miss Custis had not been married a year. As the trio walked through the garden on December 10th, Washington pointed out to his companions the place where he intended to erect a new family vault, the old vault having been riven by trees.

On the afternoon of December 9th, Washington completed a set of plans on which he had for some time been engaged, for the cultivation of fields and the rotation of the crops, indicating the acreage to be planted and the nature of the crop for several years in advance.

December 11th, according to Washington's diary, was windy and rainy and at night there was a ring about the moon.

December 12th was cloudy and threatening. In the morning of that day Washington wrote a letter to Alexander Hamilton approving a plan which Hamilton had submitted to the Secretary of War for the erection of a national military academy, which later was created at West Point. He concluded the letter, and at 10 o'clock called for his saddle horse and started on a tour of the plantation. It was almost an invariable custom of Washington's to make their tour daily. About noon snow began to fall. Snow turned to rain and this to hail, but Washington did not return to the house till he made his rounds. It was then 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Tobias Lear, Washington's private secretary, saw that the general was wet and cold, but he went to dinner without changing his clothes. The next morning, December 13th, the snow lay three inches deep on the ground and Washington remained indoors during the forenoon. He was hoarse and complained of sore throat. In the afternoon he walked out in the grounds at the front of the house, overlooking the river, and marked several trees which he wished cut down. His hoarseness increased. That evening a slave brought the mail from the post office at Alexandria, and Mr. Lear read the papers to Washington. Both were particularly interested in the debates in the Virginia assembly.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning of December 14th, Washington awakened Mrs. Washington, but would not permit her to leave

the chamber to call a servant. At dawn, when a negro woman entered to make a fire, she was sent to arouse Mr. Lear, who dispatched a messenger for Dr. Craik at Alexandria and called in Rawlins, the overseer of the place, to bleed the general. Rawlins took half pint of blood from the patient. Gargles were used and hot poultices applied to the throat, but the general could not swallow and could breathe and speak only with difficulty. Dr. Craik came about 9 o'clock, and later Dr. Dick and Dr. Browne, one of them coming all the way from Port Tobacco, far away down on the Maryland shore. At four o'clock the general called Mrs. Washington and directed her to fetch him some papers from the desk. These papers were two wills. One he bade her destroy in the fire, the other to keep.

Lear relates that he took the general's hand, and that Washington said to him: "I find that I am going. My breath cannot last long. I believed from the first that the disorder would prove fatal. Do you arrange my accounts and settle my books, as you know more about them than anybody else, and let Mr. Rawlins finish my other letters, which he has begun."

Dr. Craik came in again at five o'clock and Washington said to him: "Doctor, I die hard, but I am not afraid to go." An hour later the other physician came in and all assisted in propping the general up in bed. Washington said to them: "I feel am going, I thank you for your attentions, but I pray you take no more trouble about me; let me go off quietly; I cannot last long."

Lear says that at ten o'clock the general made an effort to speak, and with great difficulty said: "I am just going. Have me decently buried and do not let my body be put in the vault in less than three days after I am dead." Lear says: "I bowed, for I could not speak."

Dr. Craik held Washington's wrist then gently laid it down. He closed the eyes of Washington, for the great man was dead. It was late in the night of December 14th, 1799.

The funeral was held December 18th. All the people of the neighborhood were at the house. The corporation of Alexandria, companies of militia and Masons from Alexandria were there. The procession moved from the house and the casket was laid away. A sloop of war off Mount Vernon fired minute guns. The will was read. In it Washington gave freedom to his slaves after the death of his widow, and provided for the maintenance of all those too feeble or too old or too young to take care of themselves.

Washington was opposed to the institution of slavery. There are many of his letters to prove this. In one, written to Lawrence Lewis, 1797, he said: "I wish from my soul that the Legislature of this State could see the wisdom of the policy of the gradual abolition of slavery. It might prevent much future mischief." Washington was a prophet.—Exchange.

"The Freeing of Washington."

The following is one of Weston Jenkins' editorials in the *Messenger*, during February of last year:—

It is the day after the fair, for an article on Washington, but we will not lose the chance to advise every one who hasn't done so to read Owner Wister's article in the March "Everybody's" on "The Freeing of Washington." He shows how through the workings of a well-meaning hypocrisy, that warm-blooded, generous man has been converted into a bloodless abstraction in the minds of most of us.

As a matter of fact, he was a man brimful of lusty life, hugely fond of dancing, of the theatre of horse-racing; fond, too, in moderation, not only of his glass of madeira at dinner but of a bowl of punch with his convivial friends on an evening; liking very well, too, the round of cards and with no objection to small money stakes "to define the interest." A good man of cocks, too, had his interest for him, and when his naturally fiery temper broke through his habitual self-restraint (and the recorded instances, so far as we remember, were called out by some exhibition of baseness) he did occasionally use "cuss-words."

This is the extent of his faults and

weaknesses, and it is fair to say that in the time and place in which he lived, none of them was regarded as a more serious blemish than we should consider a taste for bird-shooting or for trout-fishing. Still, they are not exactly what you look for in a plaster saint, and that is what Washington never was.

On the other hand, the same careful, relentless search for truth which has brought to light these human foibles has in every single case where Washington's conduct or motives have been called in question, invariably shown him acting with the highest sense of honor, with the most unspotted patriotism, with liberality to all who had any claim upon him, with warm affection to those joined to him by ties of kinship or of friendship, with consideration and humanity toward the poorest and humblest.

For our part we are glad that a man so blameless as a son, a husband, a master, a soldier and a statesman, had his touches of human weakness. As Abraham Lincoln wisely said, "I've noticed that men who have no small vices generally have mighty few large virtues."

Washington and the Innkeeper

Washington, when traveling, was in the habit of paying the same for his servant as for himself at the various inns at which he stopped. Once an innkeeper charged him 3 shillings 9 pence for himself, and for the servant he only charged 3 shillings.

Washington thereupon sent for minie host, and said: "My servant eats as much as I," and insisted on paying the extra pence.

Washington's birthplace was at Bridges Creek, Virginia, and he was born in the year 1732, the home of his parents being a little farmhouse of but four rooms. It is said that he was christened in a red, white and blue dress. His patriotism and love of country were manifested in his early youth, as were also the sterling traits of character that made him the great man he became in after years.

The Smallest Book in the World.

The smallest book in existence is in the possession of Mr. Plant, a gentleman living in London. The little book contains a collection of the "Kathas," or sacred chants of the Maharatt Brahmins, entirely written in the Maharatt dialect signs. It is composed of one hundred leaves, in octagon form, measuring about three-tenths of an inch in width, fastened together and covered with silk. The ink is of a magnificent lustrous black, and each page has a margin in vermilion. This remarkable specimen of calligraphy is contained in an elegant covered crystal case; at first view it produces the effect of a butterfly of different shades of chestnut colors rather than that of a book. In spite of numerous researches, it has not been possible to trace the origin of this curious miniature book; all that is known of its history is that it escaped destruction in an almost miraculous fashion during the revolt of the Sepoys. It was carried off at that epoch at Ghazni by a British soldier who sold it to its present owner.

Southern Dioceses.

REV. O. J. WHELDON, General Missionary,
1017 Brantly Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

PRINCIPAL MISSION STATIONS.

Baltimore.—Grace Chapel, Park Ave. and Monument St., Mr. Wm. Cooper, Lay-reader. Services every Sunday, 8 P.M.
Baltimore, D. C.—Trinity Church, Third and C Sts., Mr. H. C. Merrill, Lay-reader. Services every Sunday, 11 A.M.
Wheeling, W. Va.—St. Elizabeth's Church for the Deaf, Mr. J. C. Bromer, Lay-reader. Services every Sunday, 8 P.M.
Durham, N. C.—St. Philip's Church, Mr. Roma Fortune, Lay-reader. Services Sunday, 8 P.M.
Richmond, Va.—St. Andrew's Church. Bible Class Meetings every Sunday, 11 A.M., Mr. R. L. Chiles, Teacher.
New Orleans, La.—St. Paul's Church, Camp and Gaine Streets, Mr. H. L. Tracy, Lay-reader. Services monthly.
The General Missionary visits the above and numerous other stations in Maryland, West Virginia and in the South upon such occasions as are appointed and locally made known. The Missionary will be glad to confer with any one desiring to assist in the work of the Mission.

A Deaf Playwright.

A new play by an unknown author—a girl who is stone deaf and nearly blind—produced at the Odeon Theatre, has given Paris a new sensation. It is called "Emancipation." It is wonderfully interesting, and the first night audience, which was deeply moved, became wildly enthusiastic.

The play is the story of a great philosopher who, living an austere life himself had preached a doctrine scattering the ordinary morals on which ordinary lives are lived. To him came his sister and another girl who has been expelled from a convent.

The younger girl is one of the philosopher's disciples. She has read all his works, and she admires him and his teaching, though she has never seen him. They work together, read together, and although there is a great difference in their years, they fall in love with one another.

What is to be done? The philosopher declares that they should unite to get the best from life that can be got, though he himself is a married man. The girl will not, and she goes back to the convent.

The play is quite unusual, the situations are dramatic and the dialogue is very, very brilliant. As the curtain fell on each succeeding act the applause grew louder, and when the play ended the audience rose and shouted for the author. This is a most unusual thing in Paris. During twelve years of hard theatre-going I only remember to have seen it once.

The author was brought forward, bowed, and disappeared. She is a girl of twenty-five—Mlle. Leneru. And she is deaf—stone deaf. She had not heard a line of her play; she had not heard the loud applause. And she could just see—that was all.

Mlle Leneru lives with her mother in a little pension in Passy. She speaks quickly, breathlessly, without rhythm, jerkily, as deaf people speak. Her eyes are very weak, but they are pretty eyes, and she can see a little.

Her father was a captain in the French navy, but he is dead. Until she was fourteen she was a child like other children—neither particularly clever nor particularly stupid, her mother says. She played as other children play, and wrote her exercises for school—nothing else.

And then, when she was fourteen she got typhoid fever. While she was convalescent her ears began to buzz and her eyes became veiled with a kind of cataract. Her mother took her from one specialist to another. The eye specialists gave some slight hope; the ear doctors gave none at all. And the poor mother, feverishly anxious that her daughter should not be cut off from all human intercourse, set to work and learned the deaf and dumb alphabet, speaking it to her daughter Marie as she learned it herself.

The eyes were saved—just saved. One morning Mme. Leneru woke up to hear a terrible storm raging. Lightning flashed, thunder crashed, and on the roof of the little garret room in which mother and daughter were the hail came rattling down.

"Listen, Marie," the mother said: "listen to the storm." But Marie did not hear it. She was stone deaf.

Her deafness prevented her from having friends. Children are pitiless to suffering. But she read, and she worked. She learned English and German and Latin. She read every book that she could get hold of, and one day the brain, which her infirmity had filtered with the bonds of silence, found an outlet on paper. Marie Leneru began to write.

She wrote, she says herself, with the eagerness with which a starving man swallows food. She wrote as a person would speak who had been forced to keep silence for weeks. Her ideas rushed to the paper like the torrent of a river in space, carrying all before them until they reached the sea of success.

Five years ago she published her first book, "St. Just." On Saturday her first play was produced. For such a girl the books and plays she writes fall little short of the miraculous. Remember that this

girl of twenty five has been deaf since she was a child.

She knows the word "love" when it is spelled out on the fingers, but she has never heard it as a woman hears it. And yet her scenes of passion in "Emancipation" were her finest scenes.

She has written three other plays, and her success on Saturday has frightened her. For many of the critics, writing of her works and having heard—with the exaggeration which flies about the theatre—that the author was deaf, dumb, blind and cripple, wrote of the curious kinship between insanity and genius. That Marie Leneru has genius was clear to everybody, but the words insanity, nervosisme, and the like appeared so often in the articles which praised her play that the poor girl suffered terror from her triumph, and a doctor had to be called in. She is much better now, although per mother watches over her with jealousy to prevent every excitement.

Mme. Leneru's story of the rehearsal of her daughter's play is one of the most pathetic tales I have ever heard.

"She knows it all by heart, from the first line to the final curtain," said Mme. Leneru. "I did not take her to the earliest rehearsals; they would have tortured her too much. Poor child, she knows nothing about the stage, and I do not know more than she does. How could I explain to her that the actors and actresses were groping their way with the text, and that they would act differently when they became conversant with it? To her it seems as though a child of her brain must spring all ready-made into life on the stage, and not to see it so might have killed her."

"So I waited until the last few rehearsals, and she followed these with the help of strong glasses. She watched the lips and gestures of everybody on the stage, and every now and then when she saw something that she thought was wrong she interrupted. That was the most pathetic thing of all. For my daughter remembers how people spoke before she became deaf, and, of course, she has never heard either herself or anybody else speak since, so that she did not know when she was trying to explain how this or that scene should be played, that her voice—high-pitched, monotonous, and absolutely without modulation—gave no idea at all of what she wanted."

"And how the poor child suffered at the first performance! She looked about the theatre, hardly knowing whether to turn to the stage or to the audience. Remember that she heard nothing, and that she did not know unless they clapped their hands whether the audience were delighted or just the reverse. At the end of one scene a roar of admiration rose before the audience began to clap."

"They are hooting me, mother," she said, and when the final curtain fell I told her that they were excitedly applauding. 'Yes,' she said, 'but it is like the hailstorm long ago. I can not hear them.'"

Baltimore Methodist Deaf-Mute Mission.

Rev. D. E. Moylan, Pastor, 740 W. Fayette Street.

Services at Eutaw Street M. E. Church, every Sunday, at 3:30 P. M.

Sunday School, at 2:30 P. M.
Week day meetings every Thursday evening, at 8 P. M., in the lecture room. (Except during July and August.)

Holy Communion—First Sunday each month. Everybody welcome.

P. E. Diocese of Connecticut

Rev. G. H. Hefflon, Minister in charge.

FALL AND WINTER 1910-1911.

Hartford—Christ's Church, First and Third Sundays, 8:30 P. M.

Waterbury—St. John's Church, First and Third Sundays, 7 P. M.

Bridgeport—St. Paul's Church, Second Sunday, 2:30 P. M., and Fourth Sunday, 7 P. M.

New Haven—St. Paul's Church, Second Sunday, 5:30 P. M., and Fourth Sunday 2:30 P. M.

At other places by appointment. Address of pastor, Y. M. C. A., Hartford, Ct.

Alfred the Great

The second Saxon king was named Ethelwulf. He had four sons named Ethelbald, Ethelbert, Ethelred and Alfred. They all had tutors and instructors, but the three elder sons could not read and Alfred was twelve years old before he could do so. The reason for this was that the king was of a weak and easy disposition and when he secured what he considered able instructors for his sons he paid no more attention to the matter. So they grew up in ignorance, as, in fact, most people did in those days, caring only for games and riotous living. The king married for his second wife a daughter of the Emperor of the Franks. Her name was Judith and she had been carefully educated by some of the most learned educators of Europe. She was not much older than her stepsons, and she was greatly grieved to find them so ignorant and so devoid of all finer qualities that had always been supposed to belong to sons of a king. She soon understood their natures, and tried hard to win their love, for she knew she could do nothing with them in any other way. So on rainy days, when they could not be out in their boisterous play, she began to tell them stories she had learned, and they soon grew to like the stories so much they were not displeased to remain in the palace.

There were no printed books in those days, but history, poetry and devotional works were written on vellum with a pen. Sometimes these were illustrated with pictures in colored inks and handsomely bound in velvet, ornamented with gold and precious stones.

One day Queen Judith brought a beautiful book which she offered to the first one of the four princes who would learn to read it. The three elder princes wanted the book, but they were too indolent to undertake the work of learning to read, so they left the room and went hunting with some companions. But young Alfred decided he would learn to read and secure the prize. So diligently did he work that he surprised his royal mother and his tutor with the speed he made in his studies and he soon secured the prize and also the commendation of his good mother.

Alfred was much pleased at being able to read and he divided the days and nights into periods, each for some particular study. There were no watches and clocks, so he had candles made of different sizes so they would burn one, two or three hours, and thus he measured out the time. He continued his studies until he became proficient in all the known languages, the useful arts and sciences, history, and the laws of the most civilized nations.

And while he was thus improving his naturally fine talents his brothers grew up in ignorance and vice.

The eldest brother, Ethelbald, was prevailed upon by counsellors to rebel against his father, and a war between them was begun. Hearing of this war between father and son, the Danes invaded the country and began destroying towns and villages. King Ethelwulf died in 857, but before he passed away he forgave his rebellious son and appointed him his successor. To his son Ethelbert he gave the kingdom of Kent, and to Ethelred and Alfred he gave the household treasures. But as soon as Ethelbald became king he took the treasure from his younger brothers and they were treated more like servants than brothers. Then he gave himself up to dissipation and in two years he died.

Ethelbert then became king. The two brothers petitioned him for their share of their father's estate, but he treated them with contempt and sent them away from the palace. At this Ethelred was very angry, but Alfred continued his studies in peace. He did much for Ethelred during the six years that Ethelbert reigned.

When Ethelbert died and the third brother was crowned, Alfred again asked for his share of the estates, but it was denied him. But Alfred was loyal to his king and helped him very much in his wars against the Danes, who had almost destroyed the country. In a hard-fought battle at Ason Ethelred was mortally wounded and Alfred was crowned king.

The country was in a wretched condition. The continued wars and extravagance of his brothers had almost ruined the land. But Alfred was courageous and his people had faith in him. So they continued to fight for their homes though outnumbered ten to one. But finally they were conquered and Alfred and a few followers had to fly for their lives. Alfred saw that if he and the man with him kept together they would soon be caught, so he ordered that they separate and each go his own way.

Alfred had no one to guide him and he was soon lost in the desolate marshes.

When he was very tired and cold, he met a herdsman and begged that he might rest with the cattle during the night.

The man at first thought he might be a robber, but was finally induced to give the wanderer some supper and lodging.

The next day he told the herdsman who he was and was allowed to remain in the humble hut for the rest of the winter. One day a messenger arrived and told Alfred that his people again decided to fight the Danes. A great battle took place and Alfred won.

The victorious king was very generous and gave the Danes the choice of going back to their native land or remaining in Britain. A great many of them stayed and became Christians. He then began promoting the happiness or the kingdom by enacting wise laws and encouraging the learning of arts and sciences. He wrote many books and began the translation of the bible from the Latin to the Saxon tongue, but he died before it was completed. He is to-day considered the wisest and best of the ancient British kings.

St. George and the Dragon.

Many, many years ago a fairy stole a beautiful baby boy from the castle of an English King. This fairy was very wicked. She took the little baby and left it in an old field.

By and by a man who was plowing in the field found the baby. He took it home with him. He called it George.

George lived with the plowman many years. He did not wish to be a plowman himself. He wished to become a brave knight and fight for people who were not so strong as he was.

He went to the court of the "Faerie Queen" and became one of her knights.

One day a lady whose name was Una came to the Queen. She was very sad and in much trouble. She told the Queen that her parents were in prison in a castle far away. A great ugly dragon guarded the castle and killed everybody who came near it.

George said that he would go with Una and kill the wicked dragon. Then Una's parents would be free. Una was very happy.

George put on bright, shining armor. He buckled on his sword and went with Una to seek the dragon.

When George came near to the castle he heard a terrible roar. He saw the dragon. It was so large it looked like a mountain. It had scales like brass over its body. Its wings were like the sails of a ship. Its voice sounded like cannon and guns. Its tail was spotted with red and black.

It had three rows of iron teeth. The teeth had much flesh and blood between them because the dragon had eaten many people. Its eyes were like fire, and its breath was fire and smoke.

George was not afraid of the terrible dragon. It rushed at George. They had a hard, fierce combat. The combat lasted for three days. George grew very weak and Una felt afraid he would lose. He still fought bravely, and after a while the great dragon was killed. Una's parents were freed and Una was full of joy. George was afterwards called St. George.

Mission for the deaf

There will be a service for the deaf in the sign language on Sunday, February 26th, at 3 P. M. in the Lutheran Church on 88th Street and Lexington Avenue. The deaf and their hearing friends are cordially invited.

ARTHUR BOLL.

Deaf-Mutes' Journal.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 23, 1911.

EDWIN A. HODGSON, Editor.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL (published at 1010 Street and Broadway) is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

TERMS.
One Copy, one year \$1.00

CONTRIBUTIONS.
All contributions must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Correspondents are alone responsible for views and opinions expressed in their communications. Contributions, subscriptions and Business Letters to be sent to the

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL,
Station M, New York.

"He's true to God who's true to man:
Wherever wrong is done
To the humble and the weakest
Nenth the all-b-holding sun,
That wrong is also come to us,
And they are slave most base,
Whose love of right is for themselves,
And not for all the race."

Notices concerning the whereabouts of individuals will be charged for at the rate of ten cents a line.

Specimen copy sent to any address on receipt of five cents.

THE deaf of France are preparing for a big and enthusiastic celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abbe de l'Epee.

They would be overjoyed if the deaf of the world united with them in doing honor to the memory of the good priest to whose benevolence, patience and ingenuity the education of the deaf had its birth.

Charles Michel de l'Epee was born in November 28th, 1712. But to enable the foreign deaf to attend, the celebration will be held in Paris during the month of July. A World's Congress of the Deaf is desired, and can be an accomplished fact if the deaf of the United States take hold and push the project along.

The deaf of this country owe much to De l'Epee. It was from his successor, Sicard, that Gallaudet got the help that resulted in the founding of the first school for the education of the deaf in America.

For those living in or near the Atlantic Coast, the cost of a trip to Paris and return will be very little more than the outlay that the Colorado Springs Convention required, and the year 1912 is an "off year" so far as the National Association is concerned.

Let us get together and make another delegation such as went to Paris in the year 1889.

Following is a rough translation of a circular issued by the organized deaf of France:—

For a long time the French and also the Foreign Deaf-Mutes have been preparing to celebrate the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the birth of a great man who brought them out of their ignorance and misery, by founding the first public school in devoting himself to their universal cause, and in creating the admirable Sign Language by which they could improve their intellectual faculties.

In order to give to this manifestation of filial gratitude and international glorification an exceptional brilliancy which should be honored by all Deaf-Mutes without regard to nationality, religion or political opinion, or organization, we have formed a committee to unite all the children of the Abbe de l'Epee in one community of effort, affection and unity. But in order to do things in a grand, even magnificent style, we appeal to all Deaf-Mutes, their parents and hearing friends, to participate.

The names of the subscribers and the donations will be published. To satisfy everybody the celebration will have religious as well as secular features. Furthermore, we ask them to submit suggestions as to how to celebrate in a dignified manner the memory of our immortal emancipator. Our committee will examine them with consideration.

We also request them to let us know if they are willing, according to the wish of Mons. Emile Mercier, President of the Association Amicale des Sourds-Muets de la Champagne to organize on this occasion an International Congress of Deaf-Mutes, where shall be reviewed all their progress for the last two centuries and their claims made known.

The Committee intends to fix the date of the manifestation for the month of July, 1912, anticipating for the month of November so as to permit all the deaf-mutes living far away to make an agreeable voyage in the right season. Nevertheless, we shall accept all the suggestions our friends may send to us. On the other hand, we advise strongly all deaf-mutes, French and foreign, to form groups or societies, as many have already done, so that even the most humble will be able to save a little so as to be able to come to Paris and to stay there comfortably and will give all deaf-mutes the most fraternal welcome.

Hoping that our appeal will produce in the whole silent world the most cordial enthusiasm and that you will answer favorably.

THE COMMITTEE

Honorary Presidents:

Stephane Prosper, President of the National Union of French Societies for Deaf-Mutes, Founded in 1903.

Joseph Weber, Old Municipal Councillor of Paris. Honorary President of the Union of the French Deaf-Mutes and President of l'Avenir Silencieux, Founded in 1906

President:

Ernest Dusuzau Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, Honorary President of the French Society of Deaf-Mutes of the Seine.

First Vice-President:

Emile Mercier, Officer of the Academy and President of the French Association of Deaf-Mutes of the country. Founded in 1894

Vice-Presidents:

Official Vice-President, Claude Gendre, Vice-President of the French Association of Deaf-Mutes. Founded 1898.

Alphonse Courson, First President of the Society of the Brotherhood for the support of all Deaf-Mutes of France. Founded in 1880.

Paul Villanova, President of the Republican Alliance of Mutes. The oldest league for the French Union of Deaf-Mutes. Founded in 1886.

Remy Magne, General delegate of the French Union of Deaf-Mutes. Founded in 1895.

Eugene Graff, Officer of Public Instructions. President of the Circle of Deaf-Mutes of the Seine. Founded in 1897.

Henri Laufer Vice-President of the l'Avenir Silencieux. The Federal Circle of Social Studies for Deaf-Mutes. Founded in 1906.

Jules Gras, Representative of The Independence. Past Treasurer of the old Universal Society of Deaf-Mutes, now called the Association Amicale.

Provincial Vice Presidents:

Edmond Pilet, President of the Association of the Brotherhood of Deaf-Mutes for the District of Normandie and Picarde. Founded in 1893.

Louis Dauriat, President of the French Union of Limousins. Founded in 1899.

Jules Gavillet, President of the Philanthropic Union of Deaf-Mutes of Lyons. Founded in 1902.

Eugene Auric, President of the mixed societies of Mutual Help for the Deaf-Mutes of the Haute-Garonne. Founded in 1902.

F. Boyer, Officer of the Academy and President of the Society of Deaf-Mutes of the Bourgogne. Founded in 1903.

George Pagnier, President of the French Association of Deaf-Mutes of the North and of the Pas-de-Calais. Founded in 1904.

Charles Pierino, President of the French Association of Deaf-Mutes of the Alpes-Maritimes. Founded in 1904.

C. Gaspard, President of the Society Chartraine of Mutual Help for the Sourds-Muets d'Eure-et-Loir. Founded in 1904.

C. Ratton, Officer of Public Instruction and President of the Bordelaise Association of Mutual Help for the Deaf-Mutes. Founded in 1906.

Yves Andre, President of the Philanthropic Association of Deaf-Mutes of the Bretagne. Founded in 1908.

A. Vendrevet, President of the Humanitarian Association of Deaf-Mutes of Provence.

Grollier, President of the Old Association to elevate the Institutions of the Deaf-Mutes of Toulouse.

Jules Henry, Officer of the Academy and President of the Society of Deaf-Mutes of Besancon.

Vanton, President of the Amicale Association of Deaf-Mutes of Rhone.

J. Polblanc, President of the Association of Deaf-Mutes of Vienne.

C. Maille, President of the Association of Deaf Mutes for the Loire-Inferieure.

J. Douais, President of the Society for the Douris of former pupils of the institution for Deaf-Mutes of Orleans.

J. Pollacchi, Officer of the Academy and President of the Friendly Group of the Deaf-Mutes of Tourangeaux.

V. Debel, President of the Amicale Union of Deaf Mutes of Roubaix-Tourcoing.

Rossard, President of the Friendly Union of Deaf-Mutes of Poitiers.

O. Bascon, President of the Circle of Deaf-Mutes of Cete.

J. Mangin, President of the Friendly Union of Deaf-Mutes of Nancy.

General Secretary:

Henri Gaillard, Officer of Public Instruction, Editor in Chief of the Revue des Sourds-Muets.

Assistant General Secretary:

Bienne Janio, Secretary of the Commission of Assistance to the Agent to the Minister of Interior.

Secretaries:

General Treasurers:

Leon Lejeune, Treasurer of the Circle of Deaf-Mutes of the Seine.

Assistant Treasurer:

A. Minet, Treasurer of the French Union of Deaf-Mutes.

Council:

Rene Hirsch, Officer of the Academy. President of the Friendly Association of Deaf-Mutes of the Seine.

Henri Genis, Officer of Public Instruction. Honorary President of the Friendly Association of the Seine. Vice-President of the National Union of French Societies of Deaf-Mutes.

A. Amet, Officer of the Academy. Vice President of the Fraternal Society for the Uplifting of Deaf-Mutes of France.

Adolphe Drouin, Vice President of the Republican Alliance of the Silent.

Desire Pay, President of the French Union of Deaf-Mutes.

Fernand Hamar, Officer of the Academy. Vice President of the Friendly Association of Deaf-Mutes of the Seine.

Alfred Boquin, Officer of the Academy, Honorary President of the Society of the Deaf-Mutes of Bourgogne.

Paul Choppin, Officer of Public Instruction and Sculptor.

Gustave Hennequin, Sculptor.

Henri Cauchois, Officer of the Academy and Drawing Artist.

Rene Desperriers, Officer of the Academy, Vice-President of the Association of the Seine.

Henri Furet, General Secretary of the Society for the Brotherly Uplifting of the Deaf-Mutes of France.

Pierre Simon, Past Vice-President of the French Union of Deaf-Mutes.

Prosper de Baudicour, Officer of the Academy, Treasurer of the National Union of the Association of the Seine.

Henri Desmarest, Officer of the Academy. Member of the Association of the Seine.

Jean Olivier, General Secretary of the French Association of Deaf-Mutes of Champagne.

Felix Gilbert, Officer of the Academy, and secretary of Revue of Deaf-Mutes.

Raoul Cagny, Chevalier of Agricultural Merit. President of District of Amiens and the Association of Normandie and Administrator of the Silent World.

Henri Jeanvoine, Officer of the Academy, General Secretary (Honorary) of the Friendly Association of Deaf-Mutes of Champagne.

Victor Profit, Delegate of the Deaf-Mutes for the Interior.

Paul Chambre, Treasurer of the Friendly Association of Deaf-Mutes of Rhone.

Leopold Balestie, Editor of the Review of Deaf-Mutes Auguste Cavellier, Vice-President of the Association of Normandie, and Administrator of the Silent World.

E. Gourgeot, A. Vogt, Secretaries of French Union of Deaf-Mutes.

Henri Fortin and Philippot, Treasurers of the Association of Champagne.

The Council will be completed eventually.

The Deaf-Mutes who desire to take part are requested to write personally to the General Secretary.

Plans, and propositions and requests for information, etc., are received by Mr. Henri Gaillard, General Secretary, 63 Rue Pixerecourt, Paris (20). Enclose stamp for reply.

You can also address communications to Mr. Ernest Dusuzau, President, 16 Rue de Siam, Paris (16).

At the ripe age of eighty-six years, Franklin K. Phoenix, who donated the site upon which the Wisconsin State Institution for the Deaf, at Delavan, is located, died on Friday, February 3d.

THE combination of Washington's Birthday, preceded by a blizzard, has kept Chicago and other news out of this issue. They go into next week's paper.

DEAF-MUTE'S ROOM A MINE.

HADDONFIELD, N. J., February 9.—When William M. Haines, an aged deaf-mute, was found dead in his bed at his home on Kresson Avenue, yesterday, it was supposed that he did not possess a dollar in the world. He was eccentric and is said to have lived for several years upon charity. To-day his room was found to be a veritable mine. Gold, silver and notes were found tucked away in all sorts of places and up to-night more than \$1000 had been found.

Haines, who was 65 years old, never permitted any one to enter his room. He cared for it himself, keeping it scrupulously clean, as the undertaker discovered upon taking charge of the body.

Catholic Church Notices.

St. Francis Xavier's, 30 West 16th Street—Instruction and Services in the College Hall, at 3:30 P.M., on the first and third Sunday of the month.

St. Rose's, 165th Street, west of Amsterdam Avenue—Services and Catechism on Sundays at 9 A.M.

St. Vincent Ferrer's, Lexington Avenue and 66th Street—Services and Catechism on Sundays at 9 A.M.

BROOKLYN.—Knights of Columbus Hall, Hanson Place and South Portland Avenue.—Religious Instruction at 3:30 P. M., on the fourth Sunday of the month.

Under the direction of REV. M. R. MCCARTHY, S.J.

CHURCH MISSION TO DEAF MUTES.

NEW YORK DISTRICT NOTICES.

St. Ann's Church, N. Y. Every Sunday, 3 P.M.

St. Mark's Church, Brooklyn, Every Sunday, 3 P.M.

February 26th, Holy Communion

FEBRUARY 26TH.

St. John's Church, Stamford, Ct., 9:30 A.M., Holy Communion.

Gallaudet Home, 10:30 A.M.

St. George's Church, Newburgh, 4 P.M.

"Silence in the Court"—A deaf-mute making love.

PHILADELPHIA.

News items for this column should be sent to James S. Reider, 1838 North Dover Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Daily Leader of Allentown, Pa., reported the following sad accident which occurred on February 11th:

As the result of injuries sustained in a trolley accident at Slatington on Saturday afternoon at 2:45 o'clock, George W. Peter died in the evening at the Allentown Hospital.

The victim of the accident was a deaf-mute and his eyesight was very poor. The trolley freight car was on its way north and had stopped in front of the Broadway House. When the car started the motorman saw Mr. Peter standing a short distance from the track and just at that time he walked right in front of the car and looked down the street having his back to the oncoming car. The motorman and conductor did their utmost to warn the man, but on account of his being deaf he did not hear the bell. The car struck the man and threw him a distance of about 15 feet. He was picked up and carried into the car, and Dr. A. J. Korn was summoned. He found that he had a broken right leg, a badly fractured jaw and a number of lacerations about the head and body. Dr. Korn brought him to the hospital on the 3 o'clock car, but the injuries were too serious and he died at 7:30 o'clock.

The deceased had been deaf and dumb since childhood. His father, W. K. Peter, who is the president of the Peter family reunion and of Farmers' Union Mutual Fire Insurance Co., did all for his son that was possible. He sent him to the Deaf-Mute School in Philadelphia, where he secured a good education and learned the tailor's trade. His eyesight, however, gave out gradually and he was unable to work at his trade.

The deceased was in his 45th year and he is survived by his father and these brothers and sisters: Mrs. John Struntz of Slatington; Mrs. A. W. Anthony of Lehigh Gap; Samuel W. Peter of Saegertsville; Harvey W. Peter and Edward Peter of Slatington; and William A. Peter of his city. His mother died some years ago.

The funeral will be held on Wednesday afternoon at 12:30 o'clock at the home of the father on Walnut Street, Slatington, Rev. N. F. Peters officiating. The regular services will be held in the Heidelberg Church and interment in the family plot in the adjoining cemetery.

Mr. Harvey W. Peter and Mrs. A. W. Anthony are the deaf brother and sister of the deceased.

Contributed.—One of the most charming Valentine parties that we have seen in recent years, was given by Miss Frances Snokert, of Doylestown, to her young friends, on the evening of St. Valentine's Day, February 14th, at the home of Rev. and Mrs. Dantzer, in Tioza.

The dining room was prettily decorated with red paper hearts. In the center of the table was a large cluster of tea roses on a red mat cut in the shape of a large heart, while hidden in the foliage of smilax, which surrounded the vase of roses, were favors in the shape of perfume bags of red silk made in the shape of hearts. To these were attached strings of red silk, to which had been sewn red paper hearts, the end of each string being placed under the plates of the guests. The evening's entertainment began with games in the parlor, prizes being awarded to the successful contestants and then after ten o'clock, the guests were ushered into the dining room. The refreshments consisted of assorted ice cream in moulds with red heart shaped covering and assorted cakes. Among those present were Misses Alice Donohue, Helena L. Bowden, Louise Sadelmeyer, Mamie Hess, Jeanette King, Helen Nickel, Esther Rappaport, and J. A. McVaine, Jr., John A. Roach, Alexander McGhee, J. H. Brady, Ellis D. Lit, Otto Herrold, Federic Dantzer and Howard Scribner.

Saturday evening, eighteenth of February, the members of the Gallaudet Club entertained their ladies by a social at the beautiful residence of Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Davidson in Mt. Airy. The event will be memorable as one of the most enjoyable functions that the Club has given. The evening was passed in pleasant intercourse by the company. Meanwhile there could have been no busier person in the house than ex-Governor Pennypacker's ex-cook whose cuisine skill became known to the company long before her preparations were served by the inviting odor that escaped from her region and rose to the upper floor, as if to tempt the "inner-man" there in advance of the host and hostess's ushering word. When, finally, the word was given the company repaired to the dining room and sat at tables to enjoy the luncheon of which they had had a partial foretaste. It consisted of goodies as fried oysters, olives, sweet gherkins, chicken patties, chicken salad, coffee, ice-cream, fancy cakes, candy, and cigars for those who enjoy smoking. It was

certainly an enjoyable treat for the twenty-five persons in attendance who were as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Breen, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Davidson and a niece of the latter, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Dantzer, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Lipsett, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Partington, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Paul, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. T. Sanders, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. S. Reider, Misses Alice Donohue and Mamie Hess, and Messrs. Henry J. Haight, Francis W. Nuboor, Martin C. Fortescue, John A. Roach, J. A. McVaine, Jr., and William McKinney. Owing to sickness in their families, Dr. and Mrs. Crouter and Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Ziegler did not attend the social, much to the regret of all.

The Merry-maker's Club held its monthly meeting on Saturday evening, February 18th, being held regularly on the third Saturday of each month. Other interests will do well to bear this fact in mind, in order that there shall be no conflict in dates which prevent one from attending the event of the other and vice versa. Mr. and Mrs. William Fries, at whose house the meeting was held, entertained the members at luncheon after the business meeting.

On Friday, February 17th, the Rev. C. O. Dantzer baptized the infant boy of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Foster, in Camden, N. J. The boy was named after his father, and being ill, the rite was performed at home. Mr. and Mrs. Haldean were the sponsors.

Murray Campbell, of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., was a visitor here a week ago. We should have reported this last week, but—between "hoss-cars" and visitors we often encounter a slip of memory. We feel most certain that Mr. Campbell found no jungles on Chestnut Street while in Philadelphia.

Remember the visit of the Rev. John H. Keiser, of New York, to Philadelphia, this week. Come spend "An Evening with Poe," with him on Thursday evening, 23d. Rev. Mr. Keiser will preach at All Souls' next Sunday afternoon, 26th, while the Rev. Mr. Dantzer, takes his place in New York.

FANWOOD.

The entertainment of the Fanwood Literary Association last Saturday devolved upon the members of the Fourth Female Grade B2, and they responded nobly to the call.

The program consisted of eight readings, each a gem of literature by itself, and if the grace and fervor with which the young ladies delivered their interesting pieces were incorporated into a book, that volume would be above price. Only two cases of stage-fright were found in the whole program, and the victims of that frightful malady recovered with miraculous quickness, thereby rendering any trace of their illness imperceptible.

As a matter of course the debutantes (in the F. L. A. field) hugged their side of the platform, they doubtless having learned that the ravages of stage-fright gain strength in proportion to the distance from the feminine population.

Upon the conclusion of the program, the First Vice-President's sun went below the horizon and the Fox-star rose in the F. L. A. heaven. Dr. Fox congratulated the class upon its showing and then launched into the past week's news. The elucidation of such topics is always desirable, so Dr. Fox's talk about the Reciprocity Movement, Panama Canal Exposition and Fortification, the disappearance of Dorothy Arnold, et cetera, kept the assembly's interest on tip-toe. A vote to adjourn, seconded and passed, closed the evening's doings.

The exhibition of moving-pictures at the Loth Building last Saturday, the program including the pictures relating to our boys going thro' their military evolutions, and also Prof. Jones in his "Seven Ages of Man," Deaf-Mutes from our school comprised a large part of the Saturday matinee assemblage, while in the evening numerous persons connected with the Institution in various ways enjoyed the exhibition. A party of young ladies under the chaperonage of Miss Agnes Craig, (room for another loving-cup for Principal Currier, please), attended the Saturday matinee and enjoyed themselves immensely. The pictures were great, every movement and face in the pictures of the military evolutions being visible, while the pictured reproduction of Prof. Jones' signs was marvelously clear and easy of conception, even to those not skilled in the use of signs. Mr. Anthony Capelli, Grand Ruler of the League of Elect Surds, in whose benefit the special exhibit was given, thanks to the courtesy of Mr. Letts, proprietor of the Hall, stood on the entrance stairs and saw to the welfare of the deaf portion of the spectators.

As ever, basket-ball still continues to be the prime sport around here. The gymnasium floor never gets a chance to cool off, the ardent lovers of the circular contraption of wind, rubber and leather, always keeping it well heated. Games are played between either regular or scrub teams; every bearing team either showing the white feather or failing to put in appearance. Last

Saturday a hearing team was billed to play the Lincoln, but evidently thought better of it, for they never showed as much as an eyelash.

Many desirable teams are willing to play us, but they either demand pecuniary compensation or wish to play in the evening.

The weather still continues beautiful—on the contrary. Snow changing to slush and then to mud, augmented by rain and ice, has been the weather menu for the past week.

Obedience was used as a text by Prof. Jones in his Sunday morning discourse, while Prof. LaCrosse made the quotation "Be honorable; to thine own self be true," his text in the afternoon. "The Attack on the Mill" was given by Prof. Jones in the evening.

Mr. Henry M. Lechtrecker, Inspector of the State Board of Charities, paid us his annual visit last week.

Miss E. Ruth Hodge and Miss Grace H. Lakin both of Hancok, N. Y., were introduced to the mysteries of the printing press by Miss Barrager, on Monday afternoon, and the Fanwood chronicler could not resist the temptation to make a paragraph of it.

J. H. Q.

GALLAUDET COLLEGE.

For the last week interest in wrestling has been at fever-heat on Kendall Green. This year's squad is a husky bunch of grapplers, and we sent seven men to the National Guard meets. They were: Patterson, 115 lb. class; Blasing, 120 lb. class; Mosey, 135 lb. class; Clesson and Gledhill, 145 lb. class; Decker, 150 lb. class; and Conley, heavy-weight. Five qualified in the preliminaries. In the finals, Feb. 16th, three of our men were victorious, Mosey, Geldhill, and Conley. Mosey capped his four years string of victories by winning a clean fall off his opponent. Geldhill won on points, while Conley furnished the sensation of the evening with a fall in four minutes, after narrowly missing pinning his opponent twice before. While Gallaudet did not win a majority of the events she came out second, and had it not been for the inexperience of Blasing and Decker, both new men, would have taken first place.

Sometimes it pays to be a committeeman. For instance, taking the Dining-room Committee, which is probably one of the most maligned and ill-treated in College. The other night Prof. Day and Mrs. Day asked the committee over for supper. And for the next few days, the lucky ones tantalize their more unfortunate brethren with glowing description of the various viands.

The Literary Society had an interesting meeting Friday evening, February 17th. The first gun was fired by Mr. Frank W. Booth of the Volta Bureau, who took as his subject "Mormonism." That his efforts were appreciated was proved by the close attention given him. The debate furnished bushels of interest and not a little amusement. The subject, "Resolved, That the segregation of the sexes in colleges would be to the benefit of all concerned," was itself one in which all were interested. The judges' decision went, as was to be expected, to the negative, for it would have required a high degree of courage to have gone on record as opposing co-education, with so many fair Co-Eds present. The winners were Messrs. Arras and Battiste, while the unhappy losers were Messrs. West and Hughes. The program closed with a declamation, "The Charge of the Heavy Brigade," by Mr. Butterbaugh, P. C. We said closed, but that is wrong, for we must not forget the critic, Dr. Ely, who ended it all with a blaze of glory.

The Gallaudet quint met its Waterloo at the hands of the Baltimore Medics at Baltimore, Feb. 18th. When the smoke of battle had cleared away and the scorers had compared notes, the Medics had 68 to Gallaudet 22 points. Newbauer, the Baltimore forward scored most for his team—fourteen field-goals and two goals from fouls. But he would not have gotten half that many had not Durian, his opponent, been injured and forced to retire in the first half.

For Gallaudet, Battiste and Hower did the best work, each eaging four goals. The Gallaudet boys covered the floor very thoroughly, but had bad luck in goal tossing, seeming unable to locate the net—their usual fault.

The details:—

B. M. C.		Gallaudet.
Newbauer	L. F.	Arras (capt)
Daily	R. F.	Craven
Lapham	C.	Battiste
Strickland	L. G.	Flower
Schuerholz	R. G.	Durian
Goals—Daily (6), Newbauer (4), Schuerholz (9), Strickland, Lapham (3), Battiste (4), Flower (4), Arras (3), Rockwell. Goals from fouls—Newbauer (2), Referee—Dr. Maslon, B. M. C. Timers—Mr. Young, B. M. C. and Mr. Rockwell, Gallaudet. Time of halves—20 minutes.		

February 18th, the Reserves once more went down to defeat. This time it was at the hands of the Catholic University Freshmen, who nosed out the long end of a 27-25 score. At the end of the second half it was a tie, 23-23; so a third period of five minutes was agreed upon, at the close of which the

Freshmen had raked up four points to the Reserves' two. For Gallaudet, Moore, Hughes, and Rockwell starred.

Another concert was given February 19th. The program was a general one, with patriotic subjects predominating. Those of the College students taking part were Misses Anderson, Blackwood, Campbell, Nelson, Redmon, Wickham, and Messrs. Birk, Fancher, Jacobson, Miller, Schaefer, Arras, Anderson.

The college program began with the Doxology and went through Psalms 95-96, "America," "Te Deum," and "Now the Day is Over," ending with "Gloria in Excelsis."

Enthralled by the thrilling descriptions of certain fellows who took a trip to Ft. Meyer last week, the whole bunch deserted the West Wing in a body Friday afternoon, chartered special car by right of occupation and invaded the reservation. The campus wore such a deserted air that the "Fac" began to think the students had left "for pastures new."

All report an excellent time, and for days later, the more enthusiastic have edified their friends with clear and forceful—if a trifle horsey—descriptions of the manoeuvres.

G. C. F.

EAST WING.

NEW YORK.

News items for this column, should be sent direct to the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, Station M, New York.

A few words of information in a letter or on a postal card is sufficient. We will do the rest.

On Saturday evening, February 11th, 1911, the League of Elect Surds installed its recently elected officers for the year 1911, with impressive ritual and solemn ceremonies.

This occurred at its rooms on St. Nicholas Avenue.

The inaugural dinner was held at Still's, one of the oldest, and in liberality and quality of cuisine, one of the best restaurants in the city, whose fame for sea food for nearly a century is well known to many of the New Yorkers.

After the ceremonies at the club room, all subways down town, where Past Grand Ruler Hodgson had arranged for the spread with mine host Smith, who is now known by every member of the League of Elect Surds.

The menu is herewith appended, but to get at its worth, one has first to sample it. All menus to some people look alike, and mayhap taste alike, but it is impossible to do justice in trying to tell what this one was like. Those familiar with good things to eat, especially sea food, will agree with the writer that one must taste the things to know their worth. So those who are anxious to know what a fine spread the League of Elect Surds enjoyed on Saturday, February 11th, can have their curiosity granted and palate tickled if they will pay a visit to Still's, 195 Third Avenue, and tell the proprietor, Mr. Smith, or the head waiter, that a dinner a la League of Elect Surds is desired.

MENU.

Oak Point Oyster Cocktail
Celery Olives
Chicken Soup with Rice
Crab Meat a la Still
PLANKED STEAK
with fresh vegetables
Rainbow Ice Cream
Fancy Cake
Coffee

There were only twelve present. Several were detained on account of having to put in extra hours at their places of business. One not having had a night's rest in two weeks hid himself to "Slumber-town"—Philadelphia—to get some needed rest. As for the others who did not attend, we feel sure they missed it very much.

After the coffee had been served and perfectos passed around, Past Grand Ruler Hodgson, who was in part responsible with Mr. Smith for the fine dinner, arose and in a few well chosen words introduced the retiring Grand Ruler, Charles J. LeClerc, as toast-master.

It would fill a whole page of the JOURNAL to do justice to all the speakers said on this occasion. They were introduced by the toast-master in the order of the office they hold, as here given:

Anthony Capelli, Grand Ruler; Moses Heyman, Deputy Grand Ruler; Thomas Francis Fox, P. G. R., Grand Secretary; Edwin Allan Hodgson, P. G. R., Grand Treasurer; Louis Lowenstein, Grand Tiler; Charles J. LeClerc, P. G. R., Max Miller and Isaac Newton Soper, Grand Councilors; Emanuel Soules, Grand Alternate.

Bros. Alexander Lester Pach, Francis W. Nubser and Theodore Irving Lounsbury also were called on to say something, and did say a great deal, but for want of space their "wit and wisdom" is not recorded here.

Taken all in all, those present declare it was the best banquet the League of Elect Surds ever had—and this is saying much, as the League of Elect Surds on the occasion was 22 years old.

The Novelty Party, which was held on Saturday evening, February 18th, in the vestry room of Temple Beth Israel Bikur Cholim under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Hebrew Congregation of the Deaf, turned out to be a very pleasant evening. Under the able preparations by the Committee, consisting of Miss Ruby Abrams, Mrs. M. W. Loew and Mrs. A. A. Cohen, the evening went on very pleasantly.

As far as the writer can figure, there were something like fifty present, but altogether everyone had a good time.

Some new and up-to-date games were revealed at this Novelty Party, consisting of a contest called, "Drawing a pig-blindfolded." The judges were indeed composed of artists, who picked the most favorable imitation, and after their decision, it was found that Miss Hannah Frey had the nearest likeness of a pig. She was awarded as a prize, a beautiful centrepiece.

Mr. Gomprecht was victor on the masculine side and carried off a silver collar-button case.

Another interesting game was, as far as the writer can name, a "tell me" game—somewhat compared with those Missourians' "show me"—but only comes out of words instead of deeds—when one is competitor is asked for a name of a single animal, bird or fish—and if the next competitor fails to give a different name, he is out of competition. Indeed, this is a somewhat instructive as well as amusing game, and no wonder the victor on the men's side went to Mr. Samuel Cohen, who was awarded an ash tray. Mrs. Sonneborn on the ladies' side carried off a beautiful vase.

Peanut race—via—knives was another exciting game indulged in, and Mr. J. Sonneborn took a second prize for the evening, with table mints, while Mr. Arnold Cohen carried off another beautiful vase. After the fun ended, delicious refreshments were brought in—the writer wishes to express his feelings upon the wholesome delicacy in such, reasoning that the same goodies were made by the hard-working hands of Mrs. M. W. Loew. Tired but happy the whole host left about the midnight hour, and looks for to another good time on March 11th, when Mr. L. A. Cohen will deliver his dramatic reading on Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

On Saturday, February 11th, there was quite a social gathering at the home of Dr. and Mrs. A. M. Lesser. Whist was indulged in and the lucky guests, who came out with the highest number of points were: First prize, Miss Francis Mears, artistically decorated fan; Mr. George Rau, 14-carat gold tie-clip. Second prize, Miss Lillie Silberman, sterling silver thimble; Mr. Osmond Loew, set of shirt studs.

After the last prize had been awarded the guests were conducted into the spacious dining room which was tastefully decorated for that occasion, and also to enjoy the culinary skill of Mrs. A. M. Lesser. Mr. Marcus Marks acted as toast-master, and consequently all who spoke had a word or two for Dr. and Mrs. A. M. Lesser not forgetting their courtesy and also to Monae's sister, Mabel.

Those present were Dr. and Mrs. A. M. Lesser, Monae Lesser, Misses Edna Bennett, S. Hirsch, L. Lindhoff, F. Meares, K. Schaefer, H. Schwartz, L. Silberman, M. Stokes, E. Van Wagoner and H. Veitelstein; Messrs. Wm. Farnham, F. Haberstroh, L. Hyams, P. Kempf, O. Loew, M. Marks, J. Peters, Geo. Rau, L. Weinberg and Arthur Enger.

The pinochle tourna^{ment} among the members of the League of Elect Surds, which began last October, came to a close on February 9th.

The two leaders Bros. Nubser and Kahn are tied, each having won 20 games and lost 7 games. Bro. Miller won third prize.

As the League of Elect Surds awards three prizes in cash of \$5.00, \$2.50 and \$1.50, Bros. Nubser and Kahn will play three games to decide who wins the championship and incidentally first prize, probably next Saturday. All played 3 games with each other, 27 games in all.

Below is given the games won and lost by all who took part, and the percentage of each:

	Nubser	Kahn	Miller	Lowenstein	Capelli	LeClerc	Hodgson	Heyman	Soper	Kohman	Loew	Total Won	Per Cent.
Nubser	20	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	74.4
Kahn	20	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	74.4
Miller	13	13	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	69.4
Lowenstein	13	13	13	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	69.4
Capelli	13	13	13	13	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	69.4
LeClerc	13	13	13	13	13	20	0	0	0	0	0	26	69.4
Hodgson	13	13	13	13	13	13	20	0	0	0	0	26	69.4
Heyman	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	20	0	0	0	26	69.4
Soper	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	20	0	0	26	69.4
Kohman	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	20	0	26	69.4
Loew	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	20	26	69.4
Total Lost	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	27	72.5

Rev. Dr. Chamberlain is preparing a program of services for the Lenten season, which will be ushered in on Ash Wednesday, March 1st. Holy Communion will be celebrated at 10:30 A.M., at St. Ann's Church. In the evening services will be held at St. Mark's Church, Brooklyn, and at St. Ann's. Dr. Chamberlain has selected for his topic during Lent, "The Men of the New Testament." On Wednesday evenings Rev. Mr. Keiser will give a series of lectures on Church History. This will prove a most interesting and instructive feature during Lent. Mr. Keiser has made a special study of ecclesiastical history and is well qualified to handle the subject. His clear, convincing and graphic style of sign delivery will add greatly to the interest of the lectures. At the conclusion of the series, an evening will be devoted to a stereoscopic review of the subject when over 100 slides will be shown, depicting the history of the Christian Church from the earliest times. The date of the first lecture will be announced in the JOURNAL. The lectures will be repeated in Brooklyn, Newark, N. J., and Port Chester. No charge will be made and everybody is cordially welcome.

Rev. Mr. Keiser will give a reading in St. Ann's Church, Saturday evening, March 18th. For the subject he could not have chosen a better one, Rider Haggard's great novel

"She." Critics have pronounced this the best imaginative novel in the English language. It is replete with excitement, mystery and romance, and is wholly unlike the ordinary popular novel of to-day. It stands an unrivalled masterpiece in the realm of fiction. Many are the flattering attempt at imitation, but none have ever excelled the fantastic product of Haggard. Those who attend will enjoy a rare treat. The proceeds go to the Guild of Silent Workers to aid in the charitable work among the deaf.

On Saturday afternoon and evening, and again on Sunday afternoon and evening, it seemed that most of the deaf in the city and nearby suburbs were intent on seeing the moving pictures show given at the Loth Building Theatre, which was partly for the League of Elect Surds' benefit. Manager Letts of the theatre was all smiles, as he is a friend of the deaf, and was surprised at the large number present, considering only three weeks' notice was given beforehand. The house was packed at each performance, and every body, deaf and hearing, was pleased to witness a good show and in addition also the Fanwood Cadets, and Prof. Jones reciting the "Seven Ages of Man" and the "Parson and the Monkey." By the way, the Institution films were never so finely shown as on this occasion, and by its exhibition the hearing portion of the audience now have a better idea of the deaf, their school and sign language.

Rev. Dr. C. O. Dantzer, Pastor of All Souls' Church for the Deaf, Philadelphia, will be at St. Ann's Church, Saturday evening, February 25th, to give an illustrated lecture on his recent trip to Bermuda. Mr. Dantzer took over a hundred views of the beautiful island, and the powerful stereopticon St. Ann's possesses will reproduce them on a large screen. The lecture will be well worth seeing.

Sunday afternoon, February 26th, Mr. Dantzer will officiate at the service in St. Ann's Church. It is hoped a large crowd will be on hand at the lecture and service. A small admission fee will be charged for the lecture.

A mass meeting at St. Ann's Church is scheduled for Tuesday evening, February 28th, when a subject of the utmost importance will be threshed out. The deaf of Brooklyn and New Jersey are also urged to attend. Set the date, February 28th, apart, and let all who are interested in the progress of the deaf as a class make an effort to attend. The ladies are cordially invited to be present. We would not know what to do without them.

The Bishop of the Diocese of New York, the Rev. David H. Greer, has announced Sunday, March 26th, as the date of his annual visit to St. Ann's. Quite a number of candidates will be presented for confirmation. This event is always of special interest to the people of St. Ann's Church, in which Bishop Greer has always evinced a warm interest.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

John C. Winemiller has become a chicken enthusiast. At the late poultry show, held in Pueblo, he captured several prizes with his different entries.

The Grippe has held several of the local deaf in a tight "grip" recently. The most serious case was that of Mrs. G. William Veditz. For a time it was thought pneumonia would develop, but fortunately she escaped it. She is now attending to her duties, having fully recovered.

Dr. Argo accompanied the Blind Orchestra to Denver, one day last week, where they gave a recital before the members of the Legislature. All the boys enjoyed the trip, as it broke the monotony of school life.

No doubt it may interest the many friends of (former) Miss Linnie Kennedy to learn that she has become the bride of Mr. Bryan, of Iowa. It seems that Cupid was here last August in disguise and left his trade mark on the hearts of the happy couple. They are now occupying their own home.

Those deaf of Colorado Springs who are graduates of Gallaudet sent congratulations to Dr. E. M. Gallaudet on the occasion of his 74th birthday.

R. Newton Parsons has left the Springs and is now located temporarily in Cripple Creek. At last accounts he had not yet succeeded in becoming a millionaire through the simple process of discovering a gold mine.

Pike's Peak is still to be seen from the Springs. Those who had the good fortune to make the trip to the Summit (never again!) or by train will be sorry to learn that according to reports the Peak is several feet lower than it was last August. It seems that every one leaves the summit takes two feet with them.

For several consecutive days the weather report has been "Sunshine—100 per cent if possible." Can you beat it?

PIKE SPEAK.

OHIO.

[News items for this column may be sent to our Ohio News Bureau, care of Mr. A. B. Greener, 998 Franklin Ave., Columbus, O.]

February 18, 1911.—The Columbus Advance Society's Valentine Social, Saturday from two to ten P.M., fully came up to expectations in entertainment and financial success. From 2 to 4:30 the younger pupils held sway in the room, and from 5:30 to 10, the older pupils, deaf of the city and others made things lively therein. The attractions and committees for some were as follows:

Post-Office—Messrs. Zorn, Schory, Frater, Black, Turvey, Leib, MacGregor.

Ice-Cream—Messrs. Elsey, Bureham, Shade, Black, Schwartz, J. Davis, H. Davis.

Confectionery—Messrs. Steele, May, Hibbs, Lohr, Pratt.

Lunch—Messrs. Fryogle, Baker, H. Grigsby, Bogart.

Check Room—Messrs. King, Greener.

Black Man Throwing—Messrs. Goetz, Vogelbund, Martin.

Cashiers—Messrs. Charles, Ohlemacher, Neutzling, Zell.

General Supervision—Mr. Hitchcock.

Post Cards—Messrs. Showalter, McMurray, Clum.

The post-office was like a beehive, there being swarms about it all the time, and those in charge of it had no picnic. Post cards were charged one cent, letters two cents and packages five cents. The office netted \$24.40.

A novel amusement was the black man throwing game. A hole in a large sheet behind which stood a man, Mr. Vogelbund. His face was protected with a baseball mask. When he stuck his head through the opening a throw at it for a nickel was allowed. Two hundred tried their luck in hitting the target but few were successful. Those that were, were given a five cent ticket, which could be used at any of the stands. The lunch, candy and ice-cream stands, cleared their counters of every thing in their respective lines. Twenty-two gallons of ice-cream helped to cool and tickle the palates of the crowd. A large fine cake donated by the mother of Leo D. Frater, was put up at auction by Mr. Neutzling and was bid in by Miss Mary C. Bierer at \$1.50.

Donations of candy pop-corn and other edibles were made by a number of persons, and the Society is grateful to these, and all who attended for their patronage. Reports are not fully in yet, but the Home will be benefitted about seventy dollars. The Society also appreciated greatly the attendance from out-of-town visitors, their number being larger than at any previous social. Dayton was represented by Misses Lingle, Berger, Krause, and Messrs. Miller and Vollmer, of Springfield; Miss Newman, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Redington, Jacob Stebleton, and H. Folkmer, Harry Hahn and Ray Black, came down from Piqua; George Honrighausen from Canal Dover; John Hershey, of Orrville; Frank Weber, of Grove City; Miss Ethel Shepherd, of Lima; Miss Maud Lambert, of Bedford; Mrs. Ross George Hoyt and George Fox, of Newark; and Mr. Charles Fry, of Cincinnati.

The L. N. P. O. Club held its meeting on St. Valentine's evening, with Mrs. Anna B. Callison as hostess. "The Lady of the Lake," by Walter Scott, was the topic, and Miss D. Buchanan gave an entertaining reading therefrom. Miss Clara Lingle, of Dayton, was a special guest. When refreshments were served, members and guests were surprised to find at each's plate a red pennant, bearing the letters L. N. P. O. in white.

Mr. John A. Hershey and Miss Marie Gorsline, of this city, both former pupils here, will have cause to remember February 14th hereafter, for Cupid surely struck them to the quick. At noon that day they were married in this city by Rev. I. C. Ring, at his home on Broad Street. Mr. Hershey's home is at Orville, Ohio. He came down here yesterday a week ago to attend the Corn Exposition, and the Advance Society's Social, Saturday evening. There were no surface indications then that he and his bride had in mind a *coup d'etat* of this kind.

Another surprise came this way on February 14th, when nice little valentines bearing a heart pierced by an arrow, announced to their friends the engagement of Miss Clara B. Winton and Mr. Arthur Rink. The wedding is to come off in the month of roses.

Mr. Jacob B. Showalter with Messrs. Vollmer and Archie Miller, of Dayton, were at the Home Sunday. The former conducted services for the residents and the two latter members of the Dayton Advance Society inspected the cottage, which the Society furnishes. They found it in a pleasing condition and will so report.

The two fire-escapes ordered by the inspector of work shops, have been completed and have been approved by the inspector excepting the foundation, which the contractor will have to reset. The improvement costs the Board of Managers four hundred dollars. There are six outlets now in the building which can be used in case of fire.

Mr. Harrison Grigsby, whose wife died last week, has been granted a home in the school by reason of his long services as a porter, twenty-eight years. He has disposed of all of his furniture, and the house where he formerly lived has been engaged by Mr. and Mrs. James Eshelman.

There was a basketball game in the gymnasium of the school last evening, between the girls team and that of the South High School team. It resulted in the latter's favor 15 to 13. There was some dispute, however, over the matter, it being claimed that the umpire was faulty in his decisions.

At the Board of trustees meeting Wednesday, it was decided to purchase pictures for the pupils' rooms and departments.

Misses Clara Lingle and Eva Berger came up to the city last Friday, as guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Ohlemacher. Miss Berger left for her home the middle of the week, Miss Lingle remaining.

Mr. George Kinkel, of Cleveland, is on a pleasure trip to the wild and woolly West with headquarters in Kansas City, where he has relatives. Mr. James N. Gilmore, of Warren, O., the oldest living graduate of the Ohio School, has gone to live with his daughter Mrs. A. T. Pollard, of 230 South 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa. The latter with her husband, who is in drug business, returned from a six months' European trip, January 17th. Mr. Gilmore has been in poor health for some weeks, and no doubt feeling lonely since the death of his wife last summer, sold his farm and will live with his children. He attended All Souls' Church last Sunday and found it a nice place.

From Mrs. Thomas Crowley, of Canton, O., we received word yesterday that Mrs. Louisa McGhee, of Kensington, O., died early Tuesday morning. The cause was not known by Mrs. Crowley, but it must have come suddenly, as on February 9th she had a card from the deceased saying, I wish I could see you next week. Mrs. McGhee's maiden name was Louisa Smith, and as a pupil she was bright and vivacious. She was married to Mr. Charles McGhee about twenty years ago. Three children were born to the union of whom one is deceased. We tender our sympathy to the bereaved family.

We are indebted to Mr. H. C. Cook for the following item. A well dressed man about twenty-five years old, was found dead alongside the Pennsylvania R. R., north of Kittingan, Pa., this forenoon, February 14th, at 11:20. He is believed to have been a mute, who spent Sunday at Brandon. In his pockets were found \$18.19, a gold watch and a few cards. On one of the cards was found the name of Orrin J. Fredericks, Columbus, O. The coroner was to hold an inquest on the body later. Fredericks was a pupil here fifteen or twenty years ago. His home was in Columbiana County, Ohio. He was visiting here about a year ago. His death was no doubt a case of track walking.

Mr. Nathan R. McGrew, of Gilman, Ia., one of the older graduates of the Ohio School, has retired as an active tiller of the soil and has leased his farm for three years.

Mrs. Anna B. Callison was called to Zanesville this morning by the sickness of her mother.

Hyacinths, tulips and jonquils, those harbingers of Spring, were distributed to the classes Thursday from the school's greenhouse.

A. B. G.

Wilmington, De

Charles T. Malone's mother is recovering from an attack of bronchitis.

Charles T. Malone and Marshall Heller went to Newport last Sunday to call upon Mrs. McClelland, and pound her in a poor health. She is suffering from heart trouble for three weeks. Her husband is much better in health.

Marshall Heller is recovering from an injury to his right eye received while at work in the Betts Machine Co.

Truman Grommon is among the Wilmington deaf population.

C. T. M.

Rev. F. C. Smiley, of Williamsport Pa., the missionary to the Deaf in Central Pennsylvania, conducted an interesting service at Christ Episcopal Church, Greensburg, Sunday afternoon, the 19th. There were eleven deaf in attendance. At the conclusion of the service, Rev. Mr. Smiley gave an excellent discourse on "Business," which was highly enjoyed by those present. His delivery was clear and graceful. He departed in the evening of the same day for Pittsburgh to hold a similar service. It is hoped that he will be long absent in Greensburg again to preach to the silent flock. The Gr. enscribe scribe nearly forgot to mention that the deaf missionary attended the funeral of Rev. A. W. Mann, of Cleveland, O., and paid a high tribute to the departed friend. Rev. Mr. Mann often came to Greensburg to preach, those who knew him will express their sorrow at his sudden death.

Wanted

A girl for general housework. Address: Mrs. Ethel Melville, City Island, New York.

BOSTON.

The marriage of Miss Blanche Benoit, of Lowell, famous for her record stunt in collecting for the Moving Picture fund, and Mr. J. W. A. Bond, of Alberta, Canada, took place at the Catholic Mission, Boston, on January 31st. It was a surprise to many, but there were few who were looking for a coming event of the kind. The happy couple will go to housekeeping next month on the groom's ranch in Canada. About two years ago the bride's brother left here for that section of Canada to take up ranch life.

Arthur Bonvie is another dog fancier who has come out of the trial with second ribbon.

The Benevolent Association of the Horace Mann Alumni very becomingly celebrated Miss Fuller's 75th birthday, on Wednesday, by going to her residence, in a body, at noon, and presenting her with a huge bouquet of her favorite flowers. The writer joining all in wishing the venerable lady many returns of the day that she may enjoy the retirement she has merited.

Last Saturday night fire was discovered in the home of Mrs. John Haynes. The youngest daughter had only been brought home from the hospital where she had an operation for appendicitis. Her life was saved by Mrs. Haynes carrying her out the moment the alarm was given. The firemen succeeded in saving much of the household effects.

The Haynes fire was not excitement enough, so the seven-story factory building on High Street, the sixth floor of which was occupied by Burbank Engraving Company, went up in smoke Sunday night. Mr. Burbank succeeded in saving some of his office, but his loss will be about \$10,000, partly covered with insurance. Bro. Burbank has been rather unfortunate lately, only last December he moved into this new building with a hope of keeping down rent and at same time get more floor. Just then the engraver's strike tied him all up. He had just begun to work. The writer and the Horace Mann Association were lucky as only a week before the fire the writer removed some valuable photos and cuts, which had been at the office for months. The Horace Mann would have lost their Ball get up of the most exquisite designs. Our sympathy goes to both the fire victims.

In November Mr. John Cross, of Beverly, one of the leading shoemakers of New England, removed his machinery from his Lynn factory of years standing, to Cambridge, for the purpose of getting lower taxes and hence lower cost of labor. He is the brother of our own—the one Samuel Cross—who has been in his brother's service nearly half a century. Now the Cross factory may some day announce "Best Shoes on Earth, because made by all deaf workmen and women." The foremen who are used to a deaf men have no prejudice for the deaf. They may even have favor, as already five of our young people have secured work there, and that instant. They are: Sam Cross, Miss Moeller, of Lowell; Patrick Thibodeau, Frank Skidmore, and Mrs. Finnick. Let us hope all who go there will "honor bright" that it may become a stronghold for the worthy deaf.

There has been something doing in the deaf church world here. It is definitely known that all the religious bodies have been watching the movements of the Evangelical Alliance of Greater Boston to establish and maintain an inter-denominational service for the deaf of the several New England Centres. Even the Episcopal Church is taking notice, it being strongly represented in the Alliance. We are told that no successor to Rev. Mr. Searing will be appointed. What work is to be done will be done under Mr. Frisbee and his associates.

At the Semi-Annual meeting of the Alliance last week two of Boston's most influential men were added to the committee on work among the deaf. The body accepted the responsibilities of the Trustees of the Boston Society, at their request, they having been unable to bring in any extra help in any way during Mr. Wyand's two years here. It was shown at the meeting that it did not cost any more to maintain a regular pastor than to have periodical services, as in past years, and that the services were not only more largely attended and contributions larger during the time than ever in the history of the Society, but while the Alliance assisted Rev. Wyand not only brought in all the money that was brought in from new sources, but enabled the Society to carry on the work with recourse to its fund.

The Trustees in asking the Alliance to succeed them said that the work was here to do, not only in Boston, but in New England, and that they were satisfied there was one who could, and would, do it if allowed to do so. The Alliance committee organized by electing Mr. E. W. Woodbury, former, treasurer of the Trustees, as chairman. The Treasurer and Secretary are the permanent officials of the Alliance. They unanimously voted to make Mr. Wyand General Superintendent of the Department of Services for the Deaf of New Eng-

land," placing in him the same authority placed in the Superintendent of the Alliance's general work.

The committee represents the five Evangelical denominations, and they have the co-operation of the ministers throughout New England.

At a special business meeting of the Boston Deaf-Mutes' Society, Wednesday night, it was unanimously voted to ask the Trustees of the Society to acknowledge the Alliance Committee as their legal successors in the event they wished to retire. This takes the responsibility for religious worship from the hands of a body little known of and places it into the hands of the organization Hon. John Converse, President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, the man who gave Dr. Chapman \$200,000 for Evangelical work, said was greatest religious organization in the world.

Everybody looking forward to the Exposition—"The World in Boston," April 24th to May 20th. Help us make it a creditable exhibit on the part of the deaf.

George Pinto, according to schedule, left the City Hall at 9 A. M. Thursday, February 2d, for a tramp to Kansas City. He was armed with a letter from Mayor Fitzgerald to the Mayors of Chicago and Kansas City.

A crowd of several hundred people gathered to see him set out. The papers announced his departure with snapshots taken at the start. His wife and child left the same afternoon for Columbus, Ohio, where she will stop with relatives till the arrival of Pinto.

Pinto meant well and was ambitious. To be over taken with poor health or eyesight is not desirable, and in the premise we now think Pinto has done honorably when he declined to accept money to help him away.

Feb. 18, 1911.

The Undercurrent of Oralism.

A FRENCH VIEW—A BURNING QUESTION.

BY LE BALESTIE.

Though the speech of the demutised deaf-mute may be disagreeable and unintelligible to those not in habitual contact with him, still it answers, provided that his voice does not become exhausted little by little as he grows older.

Unfortunately no one has found, nor ever will find, a means successfully combating this troublesome weakening of the vocal cords, always known and acknowledged by those who live under the new method. Deaf-mutes who escape this general rule are those who have never ceased to use speech from infancy, whatever the partisans of artificial articulation may say.

How many teachers have been disagreeably surprised to hear such poor speaking by their old pupils, whom they had once taught to speak so well? They have their reasons for not acknowledging the importance of pure oralism.

Since Mr. Paul Christian, the eminent underdirector of the Nantes Institution, has discovered the poverty of signs and the slowness of finger-spelling, I feel curious to know how he manages to give his pupils the signification of metaphysical words, for example, philosophy, psychology, moral, logic, theology, etc.

Can it be by chance that this uneducated educator believes that the exercise of articulation furnishes ideas, understanding of words, and this more easily than signs? If this be so, it would make one suspect his mental faculties were weak.

The French language is rich in words that, pronounced the same way, have diametrically opposite meanings, as *hotel*, *autel*, *seul*, *seau*, *hospice*, *auspices*, etc.

The oral professor wastes his time in oral definitions, for he is obliged to define orally a host of definitions. To explain abstract words to the deaf pupil, as *abstraction*, *concretion*, etc., would require a mass of further explanatory phrases, that would be endless.

Who bristle up at these movements of the arms (signs) following the spiritual expression of the illustrious Manduit? Those blockheads whose dense understanding is impervious to the finesse, to the delicacy, to the subtilness of this marvelous language of Bebian, of Piroux, of Chazotte.

To underestimate the importance of the role which the sign language plays in the teaching of the deaf, it is necessary never to have observed the little deaf children gaining new ideas daily from observing their older comrades talking by sign among themselves.

I know more than one elapain of the deaf, who would be greatly embarrassed to explain clearly to his charges, without great recourse to signs the mysteries of Catholicism, as the Trinity, the Incarnation, Redemption, the Eucharist, etc.

<

National Association of the Deaf.

Organized, August 25, 1880.
Incorporated, Feb. 23, 1900.

President, Olof Hanson, Wash.
Secretary, O. H. Regensburg, S. M. Freeman, Ga.
Treasurer, S. M. Freeman, Ga.

Vice-Presidents,
Anton Schroeder, Minn. Mrs. J. S. Long, Iowa
Mrs. P. B. Carpenter, Ill. O. G. Carrell, Texas.

Executive Committee:
Olof Hanson, Washington.
S. M. Freeman, Georgia.
Oscar H. Regensburg, California.
Thomas Francis Fox, New York.
Waldo H. Kottler, Nebraska.
R. Randall Allabough, Pennsylvania.
Frank P. Gibson, Illinois.
Arthur L. Roberts, Kansas.
Harley D. Drake, Ohio.

[OFFICIAL.]

THE HARTFORD MONUMENT DISCUSSION BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

THE CHAIRMAN:

In this discussion of official questions through the JOURNAL it must be kept in mind that the views of members must often be expressed without knowing the views of other members on the subject. This has its advantage in that it gives untrammelled the opinions of different members. It requires courage to express one's opinions when they are to be published and may vary from those of others. But the members of the Executive Committee, I believe, have the courage of their convictions.

I think it will be best to consider questions informally before making motions or voting. In this we are in accord with Roberts' rules for committees. After all who desire to speak on a subject have had a chance to do so, we shall be better prepared to consider motions and vote intelligently.

This process will take time. But as the Executive Committee cannot meet, the next best thing we can do is to exchange views through the press, and fortunately the affairs of the N. A. D. do not require immediate action, so we can take the time necessary to consider them systematically and as fully as circumstances may require.

Now in regard to the monument, from reports already published it is apparent that it will require from \$1,500 to \$2,000 to restore the monument in the manner proposed. If the N. A. D. undertakes to do this work it will be in honor bound to complete it. We have about \$300 in the treasury; but it will take every dollar of that and more to print the proceedings and provide stationery and postage. We have upwards of \$5,000 in the Moving Picture Fund, but this is pledged to be used for moving pictures and cannot be used for other purposes. We have about \$200 in the Endowment fund; but this can not be touched until the fund amounts to \$10,000. We had about 370 members at the close of the Colorado convention; but as our organization does not provide for permanent membership many of them are likely to drop out. At one time a year ago the association had only 75 members.

In 1908 the New England Gallaudet Association resolved to take up the question of raising funds for the restoration of the monument. So far only a small amount—\$35.32—has been raised. Last summer the Executive Committee of the N. E. G. A. referred the matter to the N. A. D. Convention at Colorado Springs, and the Convention referred it to the Executive Committee.

The N. A. D. has only two members in all New England. This probably is due not so much to lack of interest in the Association on the part of our New England friends, as to the fact that no inducement or effort has been made to bring them into the Association. It is to be hoped that the deaf of New England may be brought into closer relations with the N. A. D., and that the latter may be able to assist them in the project which they have undertaken, to restore the Gallaudet monument.

MR. REGENSEBURG:

If the monument can stand as it is for a few years longer, I would let the matter of repairs go over to the next administration and let it make this the occasion of the centennial celebration in Hartford in 1917.

If immediate repairs are necessary of course this alters the care. Mr. Hodgson thinks it the duty of the N. A. D. and not the New England Association to take charge of the repairs. Others have written me that we had better leave it alone.

One thing, it will be no easy matter at this time to collect for the monument. Many will think they have done their duty when they helped the Kendall Green Monument. To get money from the public one must have a New Scheme or make it the occasion of a celebration as I outlined. If necessary, Gallaudet day. Each year could be made the occasion for contributions. If you get only \$100 each year on that day you should be satisfied.

Arrangements might be made with the publishers of the book on the Life of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, to raise the selling price to \$2.50, and

of this amount 75 cents or \$1.00 be donated to repair fund.

I am inclined however to let the whole matter go over to the next administration if immediate repairs are not urgent.

MR. ROBERTS:

As to the Hartford Monument, I believe, with you, that the New England deaf should show more interest matter before we take action. They should be able to raise \$500.00 or \$1000.00 at least. Then we could devise some way of helping out with the balance.

Why not get some deaf sculptor to take the commission? He might be willing to donate his services for less than others. Tilden, or Carpenter of New York, or Hannan of Washington. The latter could do a good job.

MR. GIBSON:

Mr. Gibson suggests that if necessary temporary repairs be made, and that the matter be then allowed to go over until the 1917 meeting which should be held in Hartford. He thinks that the deaf of New England and the East, being, go to speak, custodians of the monument, should be able to take care of it without calling on the National Association.

Other members of the Executive Committee have not yet expressed their views. I am still waiting to hear from them.

OLOF HANSON,
President, N. A. D.

SEATTLE, Feb. 6, 1911.

The World In Boston.

(I. p. f. please copy.)

"The World in Boston" is the title of an Exposition to be held in the Boston Exposition buildings from April 24 to May 20, under the management of the Home and Foreign Church Missions. It is to be of a religious and educational nature, and will be a very extensive and elaborate affair.

My official capacity here has occasioned the Board to request me to take charge of the Department representing the deaf. We have been assigned space (a booth) on the main floor with limited capacity. There are no funds within our reach and I am giving my time and labor for the good of the cause. As Director of the Bureau of Publicity I may be able to work in that capacity, for the N. A. D.

WE WANT PHOTOS. PHOTOS. PHOTOS.

1. One of every State School in the U. S. (buildings)
2. Groups of pupil-bodies.
3. Ball teams, Gym. teams, Military Companies.
4. Rev. T. H. Gallaudet. (large)
5. Rev. Thomas Gallaudet.
6. Dr. E. M. Gallaudet.
7. Mr. Clerc.
8. Abbe D. l'Epee.
9. Rev. Job Turner.
10. Rev. Mann.
11. All the deaf Ministers and Missionaries.
12. Mrs. Mills' Chinese School.
13. Miss Rice's Philippine School.
14. Miss Hayne's Cuban School.
15. All Foreign Schools.
16. All foreign Ministers and Missionaries.
17. All Conventions of the Deaf.
18. All Church buildings and Mission buildings for the Deaf.
19. All Homes for the Aged Deaf.
20. Gallaudet College.

With these we shall have an exhibition along industrial lines. We should like to have those exhibits that were at Colorado, and any rare work. Will some one put me in touch with Mrs. Mills, Misses Rice and Haynes, or furnish photos from them?

Help us make this the greatest display—quality, not quantity. The postage will be light for the senders. If we get any funds, we shall be ready to make good the postal expenditures.

Drop us a postal stating what you have, before sending, if in doubt. Prepay all matter.

I shall have several assistants in explaining the displays. To put it on a business basis, I have asked Messrs. Frank Bigelow and Fred W. Wood (both former college men) to assist in governing the affair, the former acting as Treasurer.

Our addresses are the same: 1242 Morton St. Mattapan, Mass. Our Express Office (Adams and American) 1242 Morton St., Milton, Mass.

Will the I. p. f. kindly reprint?

Will Superintendents kindly assist by sending material from their schools? Send 4 or 8 photos. Send us a copy, or copies, of your school paper with them. Will the deaf ministers to the deaf, and ministers to the deaf, please send in photos of themselves, and churches?

Each shall have the same display. The photos left with us can be placed in the custody of Boston Deaf-Mute Society for future use.

E. CLAYTON WYAND.

The Hebrew Congregation of the Deaf.

Religious services of the Hebrew Congregation of the Deaf, held every Friday evening, at the Temple Emanuel-EI, 43d Street and Fifth Avenue.

REV. DR. B. A. ELZAS,
Minister.

Story of the Pen

The first type of ink pen that the world ever knew was a fine hair brush, and to-day right here in this country hundreds of these same pens are in and daily use. The Chinese laundryman in the United States marks his packages and keeps his books with a camel's hair pen dipped in ink. It was good enough for Confucius; it is good enough for him.

But while the Chinese have clung closely to the first type, the evolution of the pen has continued from the reed to the quill, and now it is nearly half a century since the quill gave place almost entirely to the pen of metal. To-day pens are made by the ton, and the industry is increasing all the time.

Following the introduction of paper the quill came into use, the necessity for a finer instrument than the reed being at once apparent. The reed grew in the marshes of some of the countries of the East, was hollow and was cut into short lengths and sharpened; but never yielded a fine point like the quill.

Not long after the discovery of the good qualities of the quill as a pen, the raising of geese and some other fowls got a decided impetus in many countries. England for a time imported 30,000,000 quills every year, valued at \$125,000.

In making the goose, quill pen, which, by the way, comes within the memory of very many now living, the quills were sorted as soon as picked and the outside skin was removed by a hot sand bath and subsequent scraping. The barrels of the quills were then hardened by dipping them into a solution of alum or nitric acid and hung up to dry. When the quills had acquired the necessary brittleness the slit was made either with a pocket knife or small machine for the purpose.

The metal pen came into use about the year 1860, but it was nearly a quarter of a century later when the industry began in earnest. The making of steel pens was first undertaken in England. In the early days they were made with the holder and pen in one piece, but this, of course, when the pen wore out, necessitated the throwing away of the holder also, and so economy brought about the separate pen and holder.

Another objection to the early steel pen was that it was too stiff. This was remedied by the side slits seen in pens to-day. The price of a steel pen in the pioneer days of the industry as compared with to-day is also interesting. The early day steel pens cost as much as 25 to 50 cents each.

The metal pen is steel of a fine quality. It is received at the factory in sheets. The first operation is to cut these sheets into strips by a steam shearing machine, after which they are annealed and put into a pickle of diluted sulphuric acid. They then are ready to be rolled to a standard gauge.

The thickness desired for the pen to be made governs the number of times the strip is run through the rolls. When the strips have been rolled to the thickness desired for the different styles of pens, they are stored in wooden boxes until called for by the cutting department.

The cutting of the blanks for pens from the strips is done by screw presses which can be operated so rapidly that one person can turn out of 45,000 blanks in a day. The shape is given to the blanks, of course, by the dies in the presses, and there are very many different shaped dies for the different types of pens to be made.

The blanks then go to the piercing department, where they are pierced and the side slits before referred to are made, these operations also being done by means of presses, and requiring many different tools for the piercing of the different kinds and sizes of pens.

In order that the blanks may be impressionable for the next operation, which is the one of marking, they are placed in-cast iron pots and the pots in a muffle, the temperature of which is regulated by most experienced hands. The heated blanks are allowed to cool gradually, and while yet pliable the name is placed upon them by means of a stamping machine.

Thus far the pen is flat, and now comes the very important operation of raising it to the form of the finished pen. The process is said to be very intricate, for by improper raising all the work in the former departments can be rendered useless.

A screw press of special construction is used for this work. When the handle is moved, the screw descends and forces the pen down upon a die. Most minute adjustments must be made before the operators can begin work. The pens are removed by compressed air.

Next they must be hardened. At this point they are heated red-hot and then dropped into oil, after which they are ready for tempering. This is accomplished by reheating in cylinders which revolve over a steady fire. This operation gives them the elastic qualities necessary to meet any particular requirement.

There are two classes of operators in the next department, those who do what is known as "straight" grinding and "cross" grinding.

Some pens require both operations, other types but one. The grinding gives to the pens better ink-holding properties and further elasticity.

The work is done upon emery wheels. An expert straight grinder can grind about twenty-five a minute, a cross grinder twelve pens a minute.

The operation of slitting the pen from the place where it has been pierced down to the point is in reality the most difficult of all the mechanical operations. The adjustment of these machines must be perfect, so that the slit will be right through the centre of the point.

The process is performed by a press operated by hand equipped with knives, which, of course, are not only very hard but very fine. A special feature is also made of the rounding of the points following the slitting operation. This is done in iron revolving cans containing small pebbly material. The pens are next put into dry sawdust. This rounding process is to prevent the pen from scratching or sticking in the paper when it is in use.—*Well Spring.*

Jewelled Books.

There is an ancient legend to the effect that the famous "Golden Fleece" was a book covered in sheepskin, teaching the transmutation of the baser metals into pure gold.

The Roman scrolls were adorned with bosses of gold or gems and their leaves having been smoothed with pumice were scented with cedar oil. The Byzantine emperors were great patrons of books and "the Byzantine coatings" or book covers were famous for their magnificence; they were of gold, silver, copper, gilt, set with jewels, and these massive tomes were carried in the imperial procession.

"The Silver Book of Ulphilas, Bishop of Moesia, a translation of the Gospels, was rebuked by St. Jerome. "Your books are covered with precious stones," said he, "while Christ died, naked before the gates of His temple," which has been compared to the saying of Sadi, the Persian poet, concerning the Mohammedan Scriptures: "The Koran was given to reform the conduct of men, and men have only thought of embellishing its pages."

The book produced in the early centuries of the Middle Ages were of remarkable beauty; inwardly and outwardly; religious manuscripts were enriched by illuminations within, while their covers were of silver, gold enamel, encrusted with gems. They were bestowed as splendid gifts by bishops and princes on monastic houses and churches, where they were laid on the altar or chained to a desk.

Some chained books were named "Catenati," a rough outer covering protected them of dark skin, or seal-skin, and later, of "chrevotin," a sort of leather or "gandal," a coarse silk. Such coverings were also called "chemises, of as a chemise of sandal wood." These rare books were also placed in caskets, in shrines or "capsoc;" in Ireland they were laid in satchels, otherwise named "po-laires," or "Tiagha Ubar," and the Celtic bookbinding possessed a peculiar beauty of its own.

There were secular bookbinders in the Middle Ages who gradually formed themselves into Guilds of craftsmen, but the monks alone united the arts of composition, calligraphy, illumination, bookbinding, setting of jewels, enameling and work on leather, silver and gold in

one artist. The monasteries of Kenilworth and Sithen were granted unlimited rights of hunting that they might obtain "stag hide" for binding their books.

The European Princes were great book lovers, and some of their collections are famous, though now dispersed far and wide, sometimes reappearing as treasures cast up on the shores of time in some museum or library. Charlemagne was a great patron of bookbinding, surrounding himself with Italian workmen; Theolind, Queen of the Lombards, presented a magnificent Gospel overlaid with gold, silver and jewels to the Cathedral of Monza.

The Dukes of Burgundy were, renowned for their libraries. The "Boccaccio" of Charles the Bold was bound in red velvet set with five large rubies; another Burgundian book was velvet bound, set with fifty-eight pearls of great size, with a small "silver instrument" for turning the pages. "Pippes" were also attached to some of these costly tomes; they were little bars of silver or gold, forming "supports for markers," sometimes the pippe was set with rubies, while the numerous markers were adorned with pearls.

The library of Philip the Good of Burgundy in the fifteenth century surpassed all the European book collections of the time; it contained nearly 10,000 volumes, nearly all richly illuminated on vellum, with bindings of damask, satin and velvet encrusted by jewels, with clasps of chased gold and gems. Bruges, where the ducal court was held, was filled with library craftsmen, and some of their splendid productions are still to be seen in the Belgian Library.

Henry VI. of England, possessed a fine library. Lady Jane Grey, Mary Queen of Scots and Catherine de Medici were all book lovers; the Scottish Queen usually had her books bound in black, but one notable volume was covered in red velvet, clasped with platina and studied with jewels.

In 1583 the French King, Henry III, passed a law prohibiting the wearing of jewels by the middle class, with special permission to adorn their missals and devotional books with diamonds; they might have four diamonds on their book covers, the nobles five and the Princes any number. In the Middle of the sixteenth century, when Buda was sacked by the Turks, magnificent manuscripts were ruined for their jewels.—*Ladies Pictorial.*

DRAMATIC READING

BY
Louis A. Cohon

IN SHAKESPEARE'S TRAGEDY

CYMBELINE

Under the Auspices of the Hebrew Congregation of the Deaf.

AT

Horton Hall

142 W. 125th Street

Saturday Evening, March 11,

AT 8 O'CLOCK

Tickets - - 25 cents

OUR PAST RECORD IS OUR GUARANTEE

FOR YOUR CARE AND ENJOYMENT

The League of Elect Surds

will entertain its friends and patrons with MOVING PICTURES OF FANWOOD CADETS and other views, followed by

A GRAND BALL

and other attractive features, to be announced in due time.

Saturday Evening, May 6th, 1911

in the centrally located hall, known to so many of the deaf for a generation, and which is so well adapted for such occasions—

Terrace Garden Assembly Rooms

58th Street, between Third and Lexington Avenues.

MUSIC BY PROF. E. HILGEMAN

TICKETS, - - - FIFTY CENTS

(including wardrobe check)

COMMITTEE—Bros. Thomas F. Fox, Theo. I. Lounsbury, E. Souweine

BE SURE TO KEEP IN MIND THE DATE

OF THE

First Grand Fancy

Dress Ball

OF THE

RAPPORT CLUB

AT

Vienna Hall

131-133 East 58th Street
Near Lexington Avenue

Saturday Evening,
April 21, 1911

Music by Prof. Beerbohn.

Admission, - - 15 cents
(including wardrobe checks)

Cash prizes will be awarded to those wearing the most unique costumes.

We are willing to stake our reputation on this occasion that the ball room is one of the handsomest in Greater New York and best equipped in every way.

Committee on Arrangements:
Julius Seandall, Chairman.
Charles H. Miller
Frank M. Nimmo
Charles Schatzkin
Maximilian Weisberg

BUY THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE

Do not be deceived by those who advertise a \$50.00 Sewing Machine for \$20.00. This kind of a machine can be bought from us or any of our dealers from \$15.00 to \$18.00.

WE MAKE A VARIETY.

THE NEW HOME IS THE BEST.

The Feed determines the strength or weakness of Sewing Machines. The Double Feed combined with other strong points makes the New Home the best Sewing Machine to buy.

Write for CIRCULARS showing the different styles of Sewing Machines we manufacture and prices before purchasing

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.
ORANGE, MASS.
22 Union Sq. N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Atlanta, Ga.,
St. Louis, Mo., Dallas, Tex., San Francisco, Cal.

Colorado Springs (N. A. D.)

Council Bluffs (Iowa Association)

Omaha (Nebraska Association)

All these big triumphal Conventions were photographed by

Alex L. Pach

935 Broadway

New York City

Send \$1.50 and get a copy of either in the best style.

Theo. I. Lounsbury

Book
Job and
Commercial
Printer

Convention Proceedings
Institution Reports
Institution Stationery
Society and Church Work

204 East 59th St.,

NEW YORK, N. Y.

ALPHABET CARDS.

50 Cards, with name,	.35
100 " " "	.60
300 " " "	1.10
50 Cards, without name	.20
100 " " "	.50
200 " " "	1.00

EXTRA FINE VISITING CARDS.

50 Cards (no alphabets).	.40
100 " " "	.60

Cash in advance. Stamps preferred. Stamps must be sent for reply to inquiries, or for sample.

Theodore I. Lounsbury,
204 East 59th Street.

Entertainment Course.

St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes

511-43 WEST 148TH STREET,

SEASON 1910-1911.

Parish Meeting—Second Tuesday of each month.

Woman's Aid Society—Third Thursday of each month.

Men's Guild—Last Tuesday of each month.

The Gallaudet Memorial.

It is proposed to create a memorial to the late Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D.D., by the erection of a Parish Building for St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes. The present Church is situated on 148th Street, just west of Amsterdam Avenue, and is built some twenty-five feet back from the line of the street to permit the erection of such a building as above indicated, which will form a facade to the church edifice and be a center of religious and social life amongst the silent peoples. Dr. Gallaudet hoped during his lifetime to see the erection of this building, which would have completed the church with which his name has always been associated. This was not permitted, and it is suggested as a most fitting memorial to him that this work be now undertaken. St. Ann's Church is used wholly for the deaf-mutes.

The new building will occupy a plot of ground about forty-five feet along the street front and twenty-five feet in depth. It will be three stories in height, with a basement, and will be used for the social, religious and industrial needs of the deaf-mutes of New York. The amount required for "The Gallaudet Memorial Parish Building" will be about \$50,000, and the building itself, in its position and purpose, will form a conspicuous monument to him whose life was devoted to the silent peoples. They themselves heartily endorse the memorial.

Subscriptions may be sent to the

MR. OGDEN D. BUDD,
68 Broad Street,
New York, N. Y.

COMMITTEE OF ENDORSEMENT.

The Right Rev. David H. Greer, D.D., Bishop of New York
The Rev. W. R. Huntington, D.D., Rector of Grace Church
The Rev. Ernest Thomas Church
Mr. Isaac N. Seligman, 36 West 44th Street
Mr. Theodore W. Myers, 21 West 46th Street
Mr. William B. Stiger, 138 West 73rd Street
Mr. Van Vechten Olcott, 33 West 72nd Street
Mr. William G. Davis, 21 East 45th Street
Mr. Henry Lewis Morris, 16 Exchange Place
Mr. James B. Ford, 4 East 43rd Street
Mr. John H. Washburn, 110 Broadway
Mr. H. H. Cammann, 51 Liberty Street

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Rev. Arthur H. Judge, M.A., Rector of St. Matthew's Parish and St. Ann's Church, 33 West 44th Street
Dr. J. Howard Reed, Junior Warden of St. Matthew's Parish, 120 West 94th Street
Mr. Ogden D. Budd, President of the consolidated Exchange, 68 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

HOWARD INVESTMENT CO.

DULUTH, MINNESOTA

TWENTY-THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT (Condensed)

AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS DEC. 30, 1910.

RESOURCES

Real Estate Unencumbered.....	\$117,630 74
Land Contracts.....	30,805 73
First Mortgage Loans.....	28,750 00
Due from First National Bank, Duluth.....	570 64
Due from Nat. City Bank; N. Y.....	6,338 98
	\$184,101 00

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock Issued—Preferred	\$64,950 00
Common.....	113,300 00
Twenty-Seventh Cosecutive Dividend.....	6,041 00
	\$184,101 00

STATE OF MINNESOTA, }
County of St. Louis. }

I, Jay Cooke Howard, Treasurer of the Howard Investment Company, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAY COOKE HOWARD, Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of December, 1910.

[Seal] ALMA JOHNSON,

Notary Public, St. Louis County, Minn.

Correct—Attest:
D. T. HEIM,<